## CENTRAL AMERICA.

be deceasity and Opportunity of Estab

· [From El Panameno, 15tu Fes.] rments undergone by Maxico and Central of several of the South American governments, in the spirit of appexation which prevails in the r have already agreed upon the neces ity of estabish-American Congress. The idea of Boliortunity but has proved the necessity of such an s to all the Spanish-American republics.

s been a lamentable fact that whenever such an bly met in former times, its deliberations were

die storship of Columbia, which frightened there of Peru, Mexico and Central America. Immeers of Peru, Mexico and Central America. Imme-rative, the memoers of that Congress met again at ya, in Mexico, out the ever vacultating policy of spublic frustrated the good intentions of the As-r. In 1839 the executive of Feru invited the South can governments to a new reunion of ministers, in each republic intividually was to be represented, purpose of conclusing definitive treaties of peac-liance against foreign invasion, piculpotentiaries of Solivia. Chili, New Granda suador having assembles in Lima, spent the long of eight years in discussions, and came, at lass, on not February, 1848, to the conduction of a treaty telegration, another of compresse and navigation, a art and postal convention, and to stipulations about mailties to be observed in the invitation of the governments to adhere to the treaty, and for the oge of ratifications.

ular and postal convention, and to stipulations about formalities to be observed in the invitation of the recovernments to achieve to the treaty, and for the above of ratifications. Though this treaty was of the highest importance, we not aware that it obtained the sancton of all the ruments which were interested in it. This conduct only be accounted for by taking into consideration political disturbances which at that time took place weral of the Sparub American republics. At present a is peace throughout the American Continent, and assembly of a general Congress could be effected with a more facility than at any previous period. Another we which may stimulate the carrying out of this lies in the advanced state of the work, which was in so many years ago. The new Congress, of curre, it to examine the former treaties, in order to make fin such modifications as are required by the different cumstances of several of the republics which took in the negotiations. Another advantage of not importance is now offered in the improved as of communication on land and by sea, both oceans geometred by a resilicad and a regular line of mers, offering the different South American republics reastest facility of intencourse. The city of Panama geometred by a realizable that a regular line of mers, offering the different South American republics reastest facility of intencourse. The city of Panama geometred to defend each other and a preparation of Piores failed; but the spirit of Yankee as the same and the prevent new enchments. European cictation has disappeared since expedition of Fiores failed; but the spirit of Yankee as points of the Continent. What is passing in Nisala, nor want of a def naive alliance between this State the other republics of Central America, invites serimeditation. Mexico, in her struggle for Texas and Mexico, saw berself abond net, and without allies. Our Manada and American republics, there are others against San Domingo, and a point of the Continent. What is passing in Nisala, nor want of a def naive

translate from the Weser Gasette of Bremen, of Feb.

manageatic rowns have unquestionary a deep an unted interest in the reconditiation of these two commercias Powers, (England and the United) as well as sufficient reasons for apprehension, in questions started, which, when treated in an imway, may easily lead to a rupture between both test.

ands the enlistment difficulty, there is no reason g any serious complication. Although there is that the English sinister at Washington, Mr. o, owing to his being concerned in the violation we of the United States, will be dismissed, and, tral consequence, Mr. Buchansan in England will is passport, there is a well founded hope that only relations between the two governments il be interrupted till a change of cersons of the two constructions interested shall have ace. There is therefore as yet no reason for area. The diplomatic intercourse between both is has been before now broken off, without hossulting therefrom. There are other ways open at to a mutual understanding. The recall of amais as mere formality, in order to save national No government can look with indifference at the are representatives of other nations committing a of its laws. Now, there is no other means of dig those objectionable pars use than by dis-

actors is a mere formality, in order to save national or. No government can look with indifference at the of the representatives of other nations committing ations of its laws. Now, there is no other means of ingrid of those objectionable persons than by dising them from their posts, they being subject only he tribunals of their own country.

By different is the question as to Central America, reboth parties have put an opposite interpretation on ocalled Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and deem it due to r honor to persevere therein. Unfortunately, these repretations are in direct opposition to each ether. It rue, England is ready to submit the question to the tration of a European prince, but it is not very proce that the Utiled States will consent to this; at after the experience which they have had in a similar put with Portugal, they can expert nothing from an arbitration. Thus the matter stands, and the ibility of both parties seeting by force what they in their right is alarmingly proximate. Under such imstances, the commercial world would soon be made self the pressure which the danger of a war might cies, and which undoubtedly would weigh more rily on their commercial relatious than even the precose, which seems on the eve of certaination.

But he will seem on the eve of certaination. In the of 1812. The plenipotentiaries nominated for this cose by both governments met in Loodon. In the of their not coming to an agreement, it was provided an arbitrator abuild be chosen, with the consent of governments. It was found that amongst the 130 is at tissne there were forty of so complicated a characteristic process of the second of the consent of governments. It was found that analysts the law in the second of the commercial world would see that relative to Central America.

By we be permitted in the present case

s in Guatemala, San Salvador, Hon-

duras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Boldin Oficial, of Costa Rics, Feb. 9, accompanies lew of the events of Central America during the as fortnight with the following reflections:-

ious fortnight with the following redections:—

Ious fortnight with the fortner of inhabitants, however lamentable the former and to blace the latter may have been, inspire with the end the threatened tilspane-American race. In the tof doubts and apprehensions, caused by divisions, and errors, the friends of Central America invite her to a prompt and efficacious reconcultation, which consolidate peace, strengthen their governments, guarantee them against not only the present formet danger, but also against those numerous ones in may arise in future. What naust those prople do? Shall they units for the purpose of deing themselves? Or will they be so stupid, arily and corrupted, forgetting their heroic in, their glorious past and the spirit of indeence which animated their brave ancestors, as to their necks before a handful of adventurers, and gastardly, not the banner of a great nation, but ortune of a cursiling and daring parties a distinct of them have sworn to defend their honor their independence.

GUATEMALA.

their independence.

GUATEMALA.

e government of this republic has addressed to the so San Salvador an invitation to Join it, and to adopt measures of security as are rendered necessary by dangers which threaten the independence and mality of Central America. In the Chamber tepresentatives more than one pariotic voice sated against the disastrous events of Nicasa, and called for the alliance and inution of all the States of Central America.

in order to secure peace and guarantee their nommon interendence. On all sides the same spirit bleaks forth. Even at a bacquet given in Gaskenals by the Presider, among other eign ilenant tosake was that of the Charge d'Allaires of Spate, Sanor Guil. He gave the following:—

The Hapkino American race—May they not forget the embastiqualities at their accessors, whose destinatives as to civilize the world and to duminate over it for containes, may they forever preserve and desend their field, their traditions and the soil wherein the bones of their above the tire traditions and the soil wherein the bones of their above their tire is the present generation, should Pravidence with it with several times, know how to be not the same and money of them as the contract of their accessors.

Another very expressive toast, sonceroing a highly expedient measure, was given by Mr. Kint:—

Let us review and have the immersible of pacific and in-

Another very expressive toast, senceraing a highly expedient measure, was given by Mr. Kint:—

Let us pretect and favor the immigration of pacific and industrious strangers who may to un a conter weight to tross foreigners who would commit hostines against our constry.

The government of Guatemals has purchased a number of ships, which it is arming in its ports; it augments and maintains its army on a war footing, and spares no measures for giving unity to the States of Central America, and putting them in such a position as to save their threatened integrity.

BALVADOR.

The government of San Salvador has informed that of Guatemals that 'it will employ all its resources in the most efficacious manner so as to defend, foot by toot, its territory, and maintain in close union with all the other sections of Central America, its independence and sovereign-ty, as in this struggle is not only embraced a question of utility but another of national honor and digatly, the neglecting of which wouls bring them down to the lowest degree of debasement and contempt amongst all nations.

The Precident, San Martin, had notified the United Corgress of that State of the expiration of his term of office. The name of the new Precident is not yet known. The State centimes in peace; its resources are growing, its agriculture is prosperous and its debts diminishing its disabused inhabitants do not listen to the charisaical politicians who would drive them to revolution, and it seems that, at last, order, without which liberty is impossible, has taken root in this privileged soil.

HONDURAS.

Exhausted by its past sufferings at d the struggle it has

possible, has taken root in this privileged soil.

HONDURAS.

Exhausted by its past sufferings at d the struggle it has just issued from, this State fudulges in repose and endeavors to strengthen its weakened population. As in Gustemals and Salvador, the hatred against the ensmiss of their race is great. Many families which have emigrated from Nicaragua have taken refugs in its sertisory.

LEGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LEON, 1

Jan. 24 1856.

TO THE MINISTER OF FORMEN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIO OF NICARAGUA:

Although persuaded that the cholers morbus has disappeared from Grana is and the principal towns through which my way necessarily lies my onleveled health does not allow me to pursue my route to the seat of givernment of that republic, and I return to Hinduras deeply regretting my being prevented taking share in laying down the permanent rules by which, hereafter, the friendly relations between the two governments are to be regulated. But the correct and well justified policy which both have until now pursued, and which preserved them from disminon and ruinous trousies, is a guarantee for their continuing in peace until the conc usion of regular conventions, which may unite more compilelely their interests.

I state, in the name of my government, that it will ab-

for their continuing in peace until the conc usion of regular conventions, which may unite more completely their
interests.

I state, in the name of my government, that it will abstain from all intervention with the interior affairs of
Nicaragua, because it is convinced that in the neglect of
this principle of independence and liberty, nearly all the
fratricidal wars which have laid waste Central America
have originated, and that it will respect the Nicaraguan
territory like a sacred property. My government entertains fall confidence that the government of Nicaragua
will act with entire reciprocity, considering its enlightened views and its former policy in all points referring to
Honduras, which do so much honor to the present government of Nicaragua.

The perusal of No. 18 of the Nicaraguenss, which you
had the kindness to join to your communication, gave
me very great satisfaction; because I saw there, loudly proclaimed, the project of union, fraternity and independence
of Central America; and id on of for a moment doubt that
the Supreme government of Honduras will immediately
send another person in the place of the undersigned envoy
to treat of affairs of so much importance to both countries, and it will also receive with the greatest pleasure
the agant who may be accredited to it. The circular to
which I allude, reveals, although slightly, the praise worthy idea of establishing a Central American union, which
cannot be realized without the existence of a general government. This idea is a great and generous one, which
serves; and as this vital and important question requires
the highest consideration on the part of the Cabinet of
Honduras, I think it will take the necessary measures to
secure the desired end.

I beg you to bring to the knowledge of the President

Honduras, I think it will take the necessary measures to secure the desired end.

I beg you to bring to the knowledge of the President my declaration that I shall not forget the kind hospitality I have been honored with.

Receive, Mr. Musiter, the assurance of the distinguish-

I have been honored with.

Receive, Mr. M nister, the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which I am your very obedient servant,

MANUEL COLINDRES.

The government of Granada is consolidating itself. The chief, Walker, counts at present in his army more than seven hundred soldiers, recruited from Californis and the States of the Atlantic, without including those from Lon. Lately he purchased the steamer Uncle Sam in California, and appointed Mr. Julius de Brissot Caprain of the Nicaragua squacron. Military promotions—all of them of foreigners, and the reinforcements which continually pour in from the United States—strengthen and increase his army. In order to maintain this military array he has had recourse to forced levies on tobacco, and later, to forced dispositions of it, obliging, by severe penaities, the wealthy inhabitants to give goods, money and cattle. The sale of meat has been monopolized by his government in order to create rescurces for the treasury.

In spite of the salubrity of the climate, fevers continue to rage among the strangers, and late advices inform us that numbers of the army had ided.

A correspondent from San Juan de Sur says:—We have here cavalry composed of fifty Americans, who protest the transit to Virgin Bay. Neverthe'ess, lately, on the Rio Chapulin, one foreigner was killed, and another wounded by the robbers. Hereafer it will be still worse. The rancor of the population is intense. Rebberies, great and small, are daily perpetrated. Tae other day three democrate were flogged, each seceiving two hundred labes.

The government of Granada has addressed to the other

lashes.

The government of Granada has addressed to the other States of Central America an invitation to form an alliance and united confederation. We do not know whether it has been answered.

The statement has been confirmed, that on the 7th January, in Matagalpa, a rebellion of the Indians broke out. They throw themselves on the American soldiers and those of Leon, who were quartered there, assassinating many of them.

many of them.

COSTA RICA.

The population of this State, busy with their fine crop or coffee, and animated by the hope of high prices, have given themselves up to labor amidst general tranquility and prosperity. Al kinds of provisions are abundant—the result of the liberality and foresight of the government watches attentively the progress of the enemies of its repose, is incessantly occupied with putting the country in a state of defence against all piratical aggression, and reckons on the patrictism of the people and the sympathies of the European States. The French sloop of war I'Embuscade, thirty guns, has just arrived in the port of Punta Arenas. It seems her commander has strict orders to hang any of the fillbusters he may selve in open sea.

Pampions bestow a great deal of care on agriculture. In this manner the above named countries satisfy their own necessities, and their surplus produce supplies the commerce of exportation, which serves them as a new source of riches.

Happily, the soil of the Isthmus is excellently adapted to agricultural purposes; fertile, and everywhere well irrigated, it greatly aids and rionly repays the labor of the agricultural purposes; fertile, and everywhere well irrigated, it greatly aids and rionly repays the labor of the agricultural. Furthermore, we have tropical produce of exquisite quality; we need only mention coffee, cacao, cutton, indigo, sugar, rice, maise, &c. But as they are cuitivated only on a very small scale, they scarcely suffice for the consumption of the indiganous population. Hence that Gearth of provisions which we have as frequently to complain of. At present an almud of rice or maise pays here the same price as a fanega everywhere else. When they are imported from abroad, transport charges enhance prices considerably, and merchants oro fitting by this state of things, draw enormous profits from their speculations in these products. The natural consequence of this is another disadvantage to the agriculturists of the country, who, not taking in account those importations, find no buyers for their own products. This complication in the manner of supplying our home consumption is extremely prejucicial to the eyear erjly cheap prices, in consequence of the accumulation of provisions, during the greater part of the year suffer by want, and, of course, are subjected to heavy losses in produring for themselves certain productions of the first necessity.

The remedy for such serious evils consists only in a reform of our agricultural system, so as to produce whit is necessary for our own consumption, and, if sousdole, to leave a suceritury for providing the sond, as it was the custom in the primitive times of agriculture, would, without any douby, triple his capital, privided that is fet on the service of

employed to advantage in the culture of the fields, which, well atter ded to will yield the rithest barvers. Let us under late these useful works curselves also we are not permitted to complice if foreigners, buying and learning our soil, and make of our cuttery a delicious garrien. This prospect is no longer rem to. The railroad company holds the right to a considerable number of bectares of land which, naturally will be cultivated by colonists. To those colouis will bell up the fruits and profits we, in cur spathy, have desired. The o're let which our favorable climate and fer ile soil toyle us. COMMERGUAL RELATIONS OF PRANCE WIFE THE

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF PRANGE WITH THE SPANISH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

We copy the following interesting article from the pen of Senor de la Sagra. on the Commerce of France with the Spanish American republics, from the Boletin Official of San Jose, of the 76th January:

GENERAL COMMERCE. -1854.-

ket. Probably not one alone, but all three causes together, contribute to produce this remarkable commercial phanomenon.

Were it but for their national pride and self-love, the Spanish American republics ought to make great and persevering efforts in order to elevate themselves from this deplorable mercantile inferiority. After naving conquered their long desired independence, they did not understand how to profit by it in cultivating to their advantage, the vast field of progress which lay open before them. Far from doing so, they did not avail themselves of the only example offered them by the only possessions which Spain still holds in the new world; which, although deprived of the radical reforms required by their situation, produce and export, in proportion with their territory and population, a mass of agricultural and industrial productions far superior in quantity and value to the exportation of any of the most extended and populous republics of the American continent. Limiting ourse west to the commerce with France, which, however, occupies only the third or fourth place as to its importance in the whole of their commercial transactions, we see that in the years 1855 and 1854 the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico have exported more than any of the American republics. In fact, comparing the exportation to France during the last year from both islands, with that from the American continent of Spanish origin we find that it amounts to nearly double the importation from the latter.

To continue:—Supported by facts, this Geries of considerations on commercial relations, we present a rezume of the importation of exclusively French products into Spanish American countries, and of the exportation of the latter to France during the year 1854:—

Export to France. Import in mercanter france.

	the latter to France during the year 1004		
١	Export'n to France.	Import'n fm France.	
J	Mexico, francs 2,807,743	18,222,100	
1	Guatemala 420,202	916,957	
ĕ	New Granada 1,020.067	2,728,929	
i	Venezuela 4,579,328	4,971,971	
١	Uruguay 4,013,523	9 068,008	
ı	Rio de la Plata 6,756 837	18,068,426	
ä	Ecuador 119,621	190,959	
ä	Peru 6,481,294	16,217.419	
ì	Bolivia —	372,251	
9	Chile 4,230.863	19,105 171	
j	Hayti 8,599,361	4,257,756	
B	Total francs39,137,929	94,209,950	
9	Spanish noscessions 20 518 019	14 946 976	

by them to France, are still greater. In the whole, the difference is at the rate of 39 to 94; that is to say, the consumption in France of Spanish-American products is equivalent only to two-fiths of what those republics consumed French products; whilst to the Spanish passessions, Cuba and Porto Rico, France sends only to the amount of two-thirds of what she consumes herself of their products. If the Spanish-American republics contibuted in this proportion to the consumption of France, tely gently exportation to this country would increase from thirty-nine to about fifty-six militions of trance.

We have carefully looked over the Items of French exportation, and we remark, besides a great variety of armies, some principal cases, the value of which alone is equivalent to the whole importation. Thus, for example, France imports into the Maxican republic in value more than six millions of france of cotton atuffs, which alone exceed by more than four militions, the general exportation of Mexico to France.

We assigned a special place to the commerce of France with the Brazils, in order to reunite in one table the whole of her commerce with the South American countries. From Brazil also, France imports only to the amount of three-fifths of what she exports to it. All our observations, therefore, about the commerce with the South American republics, are, in the manner will pay back the debt of her civilization.

MATHERES AE NEUE PERLICATIONS.

## NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Books Received During the Week Ending April 19. Madeira, Portugal and the Andalusias of Spain.

Christine, or Woman's Trials. Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, edited by Mrs. Hale.

Physiology and Calesthenic Exercises, by Miss Manual of the Common Council of New York, for

Madame Pfeiffer's Second Journey Round the Dinks and Mayhew on the Dog.

Savage's Ninety-eight and Forty-eight.
Livingston's Hand Register, May, 1856, to May 1958. PERIODICALS POR APRIL Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

The Democratic Review. The Churchman's Monthly Magazine. MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR 1856, by D. T. Valentine.

Instead of a manual, this work should have

been entitled a Current History of the City of New York. It is not merely a journal of our annals, but it is a book of considerable antiquarian research. It presents the most complete and interesting view of the growth and progress of a great civic community that has ever been given in any work. Its plan is unique. It combines all the advantages of a history and an almanac. By referring to its pages we can not only inform ourselves as to the present status of our public departments and institutions, but we cen compare it at once with their condition at any given period since their foundation. To a business community like ours, where there is no time to

devote to laborious research, a work of this kind if of incalculable utility. It enables us to grasp with ease all the details of our Mail government, and to assist in adapting it to our growing necessities. No citizen of New York should be without a copy

WORGESTER'S ACADEMIC DICTIONARY. Hickling. Swan & Brown. Boston.

The present work is an enlargement of the "Com prehensive, Pronouncing and Explanatory" Dic tionary, which was published by Mr. Worcester in 1830, and which found its way into such general use in our schools. The several vocabularies have been increased, nearly three thousand words have been added to the Dictionary proper, and a fuller definition has been given to many of them. The vocabulary of Greek and Latin names comprises, in addition to the names found in Walker's "Key," about 4,500 names, most of which have been taken from the works of Carr, Sharpe and Trollope. Another important feature in the Dictionary is the atten tion that has been bestowed on the synonymes of the language. Although the notices relating to them are necessarily brief, they will be tound suffi-ciently clear for all purposes of ordinary reference. As a pronouncing, explanatory and synonymous dictionary, Mr. Worcester's work will be found a most useful compilation.

MEN AND THES OF THE REVOLUTION; or Memoirs of Elkanah Watson; including Travels in Europe and America, from 1777 to 1842. Edited by his son, Winslow C. Watson. Dana & Co.

If Elkanth Watson was not one of the most pro minent, he was one of the most interesting men of our revolutionary times. With something of a dilettanti turn of mind, he was at the same time eminently practical in his views. He did not contribute as much as he might have done to the political movements of his day, but he proved useful in another sphere, which assisted as materially in promoting the prosperity and progress of the country. Passionately addicted to rural pursuits, he turned his attention early to the economy of agriculture, and to his efforts were the people of New England indebted for many of the improvements which rendered that region the garden of our continent. Scientific farming was his hobby, and he devoted to it most of his attention and his means. His addiction to it, however, did not prevent him from cultivating his literary tastes, nor from noting down what appeared to him worth recording of his contemporaries. The voluminous correspondence and journals which he kept up during his travels in Europe, and indeed, during the greater part of his life, have all been reverently preserved by his family. His son has weeded them of all superfluous details, and pre sented us in the present work with such selection from them as he deemed likely to prove amusing and instructive to the present generation. As this task has been performed conscientiously and with good taste, the result is a book rivalling in variety and piquancy the Pepys memoirs.

The views which Mr. Watson gives us of colonial life previous to the breaking out of the war, are exceedingly curious, from the progress which they mark in the intellectual advancement of our people. Where can we find a parallel for simplicity like the following, in the present day?-

One of the great charms of this book is the bon-hommic and pleasant humor of the writer. It abounds with original anecdotes of most of the distinguished men of his time, Europeans as well as Americans; for his high social position, his general temperame and agreeable manners, introduced him into the best circles abroad. He gives us a familiar view of the characters and peculiarities of many of the celebrities who have come down to us on stiits, and very small do they appear off them. To this, however, Edmund Burke is an exception. Even in his social intimacies the great writer and statesman could not cast aside the mantle of his dignity:-

cast aside the mantle of his dignity:—

A BREAKPAST WITH EDMUND BURKE.

I had the gratification of breakfasting, in a familiar manner, with Mr. Burke, the distinguished author, eloquent orator and accomplished statesman. He was, even in the ordinary intercourse of life, a most extraordinary man. As he conversed freely, I was rather a listener than a speaker, and relieved from the necessity of revealing my powers in contrast with this intellectual giant. In my variegated life, I have often been brought into intimate intercourse with great and accomplished man, and have always found myself at ease and self-possessed; yet the glare of this transcendent luminary humbled and smbarrassed me. With Dr. Franklin, always kind and familiar, I could hold converse as with a venerated father; but Burke seemed a being of another sphere. He had ever been a devoted friend to America, and in co-operation with Fox, Sheridan and Conway, has been the primary cause of wresting from the reluctant king a decision to recognise our independence.

His description of Tom Paine is capital. It forci-

His description of Tom Paine is capital. It forcibly illustrates the maxim of Coke, that external neatness is an unfailing evidence of internal purity:-

bly illustrates the maxim of Coke, that external neatness is an unfailing evidence of internal purity:—

A DIRTY PHILOSOPHER.

About this period the not-rious Tom Paine arrived at Nantes, in the Alliance frigate, as Secretary of Colonel Laurena, Minister Extraordinary from Congress, and took up hat quarters at my boarding place. He was coarse and uncouth in his manners, loathsome in his appearance and a country in his manners, loathsome in his appearance and a country in his manners, loathsome in taking of himsel and reading the effusions of his own mind. Yet I could not repress the deepest emotions of gratitude towards him, as the instrument of Providence in accelerating the declaration of our Independence. He certainly was a prominent agent in preparing the public sentiment of America for that glorious event. The idea of Indepension, as Iraught with coubt, with perli and when gardedly approached on the topic, it shrunk from the conception, as Iraught with coubt, with perli and with suffering.

In 1776 I was present, at Providence, Rhode Island, in a social assembly of most of the prominent leaders of the State. I recollect that the subject of Independence was cautiously introduced by an arden; whig, and the shought seemed to excite the abhorrence of the whole circle.

A few neeks after Paine's "Common Sense" appeared, and passed through the continent like an electric spork. It everywhere flashed conviction and aroused a determined spirit whice reculted in the Occleration of Independence upon the 4th of July ensuing. The name of Paine was precious to every whigh heart, and had resounded throughout Europe.

On his arrival being asnounced, the Mayor and some of the most distinguished editiess of Nantes called upon him, to reader their homoge and respect. I often officiated as interpreter, although humbled and mortified at his filthy appearance and awkward and unneemly address. Berides, as he had been roasted alive on his arrival at I/Orient, for the "a and well bested with brimstone, he was absolutely offensive,

The following is the history of the well known portrait of Mr. Watson, by Copley, which was one of the most attractive features of the early exhibitions of the American Academy of Arts:-

tions of the American Academy of Aris:—
THE FIRST AMERICAN PLAG HOISTED IN ENGLAND.
Son after my arrival in England, having won at the insurance office one hunaired guiness on the event of Lord Hewe's relieving Gibraitar, and dining the same day with Copley, the dissinguished painter, who was a Bostonian by birth, I determined to devote the sum to a splendii portrait of myself. The painting was finlened in most admirable attle, except the beagground, which Copley and myself designed to represent a ship, bearing to America the intelligence of the acknowledgment of independence, with a sun just rising up in the stripes of the Union attending from her gaff. All was complex eave the figs, which Copley did not extern y-indeat to houst under present circumstances as his gallery is a constant resort of the royal family and the mibility. I clived with the artist on the glerions of the December, 1782, after Hauming with him to the speech of the King, formally receiving and recogning the United States of America the the rank of nations. Previous to dining, and immediately after our return from the House of Lords, he laviered me into his studie, and there with a

a bold hand, a master's truth, and I believe an American heart, attached to the ship he stars and stripes. Cut-was, I in agine, the first American flag hoisted in 0:4 Engiane.
The following characteristic anecdote is related of

Wildman, the famous bee-hunter :-

The following characteristic anecdote is related of Wildman, the famous bee-hunter:

OURLOUS EXPESIMENTS WITH BEES.

Whilst a jou nivg at Highgest I because intimately acquainted with Wildman, at distinguished through Europe for his almost magin power over the was a gouteman of fortune. Wildman was accustomed to take a nive and in an incredinty short time would make the wast of bees totally subservient to his purp me, in performing many actually as the time would make the wast of bees totally subservient to his purp me, in performing many actually as the standard of the message in the shape of a cap, upon his daugeter's head. In a moment, at the word of command, they were dispersed. He was in the receipt of a large income, derived from his bees, which he had arranged in glass hives, in various gardens, near the city of London. He invited me to visit him, at one of his princips depots on a particular moment, when two or three hives were ewarming and intercuing sing. He saw me and exclaimed. "Run, run, I am now exertising my highest shill." He stripped off his coat and dashed into the miest of them, crying out, "Come up—they dare not hure you in my presence." Although I condided is his assurance, I approached him with caution, apprehensive I might be stung to death. I saw the bees sugged in a terrible conflict, the cead falling like rain drops. Wildman was all motion and activity, performing his hocus poous "perations in the midst of a cloud of bees. At length, they separated filing to their respective hives. He emme up to me, all to a foam, like a general from a great ceal of trouble."

We close our extracts with an interesting designed and the contracts with an interesting designed ceal of trouble."

We close our extracts with an interesting des cription of Washington in his retirement:-

We close our extracts with an interesting description of Washington in his retirement:—

INTERVINW WITH WASHINGTON AND HIS FAMILY.

I had feated my imagination for several days in the mear price set of a vialt to Mount Vermon, the seat of Washington. No pi'grim ever approached Meesa with desper esthuriam. I arrived there in the alternous of January 23, 1788. I was the bearer of the later from General Greens, with another from Colosel Pitagerald, one of the former aids of Washington; and also the books from Granvile Sharp. Although assured that these credentials would secure me a respectful reception, I felt an unaccountable diffidence as I came into the presence of this great man. I found him at table, with Mrs. Washington and his private tamity, and was received in the native cignity, with that urbanity so peculiarly combined in the character of a soldier and eminent private gestleman. He seem put me at ease by unbeading it a free and affable conversation. The cautious reserve which wisdom and policy dionated whilst engaged in rearing the fabric of our independence, was evideably the result of consummate prudence, and not characteristic of his nature. Although I had frequently seem him in the progress of the Revolution, and had corresponded with him from France, in '81 and '82, this was the first occasion in which had entempated him in his private relation. I observed a pezuliarity in his smile which seemed to iduminate his eve; his whole countenance business with intelligence, while it commanded conducace and respect. The gentleman who had accompanied me from Alexandria, left in the evening, and remained alone in the enjoyment of the society of Washington, for two of the lichest cays of my life. I naw him reaping the reward of his illust tious deed, in the quiet shade of his beloved retirement. He was at the matured age of fit y-three. Alexandra left in the sevening and remained alone in the enjoyment, and not the had been an income of the brighest privileges and most charged the reward the remained by the ca

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES: OF How To Detect Counterprit Bank Notes: or an illustrated Treatise on the Detection of Counterfeit, Altered and Spurious Bank Notes and Designs, by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, bank note engravers, of New York. The whole forming an unerring guide, by which every person can, on examination, detect spurious bank notes of every description, no matter how well executed they may appear. By George Pryton, exchange broker, New York: Published for the author. 1856.

A pretty long title, and one that sufficiently shows the character of the work without extended remark In fifty pages of letter press we have the whole art and mystery of bank note engraving set forth in simple language, the author having wisely laid down the principle that it is only necessary to know what constitutes a good note to be able to detect at once a bad one. The plates are exceedingly well done and are beyond question the best work of this kind that we have ever seen. No trader should be without this convenient guide. He will save its cost twenty times over, as certainly one-third of the bank notes in circulation are counterfeited or altered. It is sold only by the author, at No. 418 Broadway.

Superior Court-General Term.

Superi or Court—General Term.

Present, full beach.

APRIL 12.—Decisions—El'jah Backman vs. Astor Insurance Company, the Merchanta' Louisville Insurance Company, the Union and others.—New trial, if the assured shall elect. New trial on the cargo policy, and complaint for treight policy dismissed.

Seth Grovenor vs. the Atlantic Insurance Company.—Judgment upon the verdit tor plaintiff for the amount of the loss. \$4 000, with interest from the time the loss was payable (sixty days from 10th March, 1864), with cests of suit.

United States Courts. APRIL 12.—Judge Betts has been prevented sitting in the Circuit Court this week, by indisposition. He is ex-pected to resume the Circuit Court next week. Judge logersell will continue the District Court.

## INANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## MOREY MARKET.

SATURDAY, April 12-6 P. M. The stock market fairly waked up this morning, and the brokers showed evidences of returning life. There were very large sales of all the leading stocks, generally at better prices. Virginia 6's advanced 1/4 per cent; Ittinois Central bonds, ¼; Delaware and Hudson, ¼; Penn'a Coal, 14; Erie, 14; Reading Railroad, 14; Chicago and Rock Island, 1; Milwankie and Mississippi Railroad, 114. All the Western railroad stocks were in very active de mand at the improvement in prices, and closed firm. Cleveland and Toledo, and Chicago and Rock Island advanced to-day more than any others. The opening of the spring trade and traffic has given quite an impetus cent, payable some time this mouth.

At the second board the market was even more buoyant. Illinois Central bonds advanced 1/4 per cent; Reading Railroad, 1/4; Cleveland and Toleso, 1/4; New York Central Railroad, 14; Hudson River Railroad, 14. Wisconsin Lake Shore sold at 73 per cent, buyer sixty days. The sales of this stock are on orders from the in terior. The gradual absorption going on in Western stocks must ultimately take up the entire capital of the most prominent and most productive companies. Mer-chants engaged in active business in this city and elsewhere, prefer Western railroad stocks to any other class of securities. Merchants here, connected with the Western trade, have opportunities for knowing the resources of the railroad companies of that region, and with them these roads are favori'e investments.

The Assistant Tressurer reports to-day, as follows:-

The Magnetic Telegraph Co., (Morse line from New York to Washington,) have declared a dividend of two The anthracite coal trade is steadily on the incres

The Reading Railroad Company brought down for the week ending on Thursday, the very large tonuage of 55,-147 tons, and for the current year to that day, 468,609 tons, sgainst 555,118 to corresponding date last year. We have this week the first regular weekly statement o toncage from the Schuytkill Navigation Company. The sipmente up to Thursday were 14,245 tons. The trade is quickening, and in the course of ten days or a fortnigh will be in full operation.

The Troy Budget says:-The Troy Budget says:—
Eight of the oldest forwarding houses, viz., the Troy and Western Union Transportation Company, New York and Mississippi, Griffith's Western, Western Transportation Company, Fulton Lake Bost Line, Great Western Line and Enforce Line, have recently been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Western Transportation Company," with a cash capital of \$900,000. The company have a large fleet of punctful propellers, sail vessels and canal boats, and are

adding steamers and other similar steak & once a thinking of navigation with facilities unsurpassed to the history of Western sansportation. The officers of the overpany are P. L. Sernberg, President; Wm. Fost, Vice-President; George H. Bryant, Secretary, and Jonn Alles, Treasurer.

The Richmond Whig says:—

It seems to be regarded as a certainly by those who have an opportunity to be posted that the Governor will re-assemble the Legic acure next winter, probably in November. Such being the case, we have no idea chas the banks will accept an extension of their charters for a term of out six years but will prefer to swait turther legislation before approving or rejecting the sous recently passed. They have the arrivinge of post points their decides until the let February next, by which time, facts the event of an extra session, the "Schma" of the State will no doubt be enabled to perfect a form of charter that will justify them in granting a much longer over of extension has six years. The provision in each oill sathering an increase of capital would be imperative, under the double weight of a six years' charter and the law providing for a sale of the bank stocks held by the State. It is a fact not controverted, we believe, that the banking capital of Virginia is totally inadequate, and should be largely increased, if the State, through its merchanus and agiculturiats is expected to make any headway towards a more prosperous era. But it is unreasonable to suppose that there can be any considerable increase of banking facilities while capitalists and others saiking investments, have its retter inducements offered to them than are presented under the operation of recent legislative enactments. The amount of increased capital authorized by the Legislature at its last session was as follows:—

Farmers Bank and branches.

\$1,500.000

Exchange Bank

do.

\$1,500.000

Bank of Kanawha

100,000

Total for eid banks.

\$1,500.000

Total for old banks. St, 550 000

Bills were passed authorizing the establishment of branch banks with the following amounts of capital:

Maximum. Maximum. Maximum. Assaults. 

Add authorized cap'l for new br'hs. 675,000 2,100,800 2,150,000 

The Albany Frening Journal of the 11th inst., gives the following statement of the commerce of that city:-During the early part of last season the river traffic was comparatively light, and even during the early part of the summer the demand for vessels was limited, sat after the fall trade set in every craft shoat was brought into requisition. In fact, towards the close, coasting vessels were scarce, and a large amount of property was sent to New York before the close of narigation, to be re-snipped from that place to its destination. The fallowing figures, which we have obtained from the Harbor Master, exhibit a handsone increase in our commerce over the previous season:—

| The previous season: | | 1864 | | 708 | 70ma. | 700 | 70ma. | 700 | 70ma. | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 |

The following is the aggregate tonnage

CONTREDCTED MINT TOJO	
Tims.	1
184039,416	1848
1841	1849 79
184249,356	1850 80
1843	1851 80
7844	1852 84
184570 985	1863 87
184671,011	1854
184797,019	1855

### MINING BOARD,

50 shs W'dC&Lbnw 46½ 100 shs Camb...b3 23%
50 do.....c 45½ 200 GardinerGold.s331 06
500 N. Carolina, h531 75 300 do....c 1 05
600 do....b10 1 80

CINCINNATI STOCK SALES, By Hesson and Holmes. For the week ending April 9, 1866.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, April 12, 1856.
Flour—Owing to the opening of navigation on the North river, the market was duli, and common brands were about 12% cents per barrel lower; sales were commined to about 3,000 a 4,000 barrels, including common State at 86 25 a 26 37%, and extra at 2662 a 26.75; Western brands were also easier. Wheat was quiet, and in the absence of sales quotations were nominal. Corw was heavy; sales 15,000 a 20.000 bushels were made—interior at 602. a 61c, sound mixed yellow and white at 62c. a 65c—the lower figure for prime lots white and yellow. Rye quiet. Pork firmer; sales 500 a 400 bbls. mean at \$10.80, at the close \$10.62% was saked. Critical firm, with fair sales. Whisher—Sales of 500 bbls. Western and prison were made at 27c.